





# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1887.

Democratic Ticket for Congress!

Election first Thursday in August next.

FIRST DISTRICT:  
HON. HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck.

SECOND DISTRICT:  
HON. THOMAS RUFFIN, of Wayne.

THIRD DISTRICT:  
HON. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland.

FOURTH DISTRICT:  
HON. L. O. BRANCH, of Wake.

FIFTH DISTRICT:  
STEPHEN E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.

SIXTH DISTRICT:  
ALFRED M. SCALES, Jr., Esq., of Rockingham.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:  
HON. BURTON CRAIG, of Rowan.

EIGHTH DISTRICT:  
HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of Buncombe.

## The Approaching Elections.

The quietude which prevails in the political world at this time is without a parallel in our experience. On Thursday of next week, eight members of Congress will be chosen, one by the voters of each Congressional District in the State of North Carolina, and County and Superior Court Clerks in each of the eighty-eight counties; and yet there is no excitement. This may be traced to several causes, but the chief of these, we think, is, that after great excitements of one kind, the public mind will have repose, and that in the majority of the districts the preponderance of the Democratic party is so decided as to leave no ground upon which the opposition can base a reasonable hope of success.

The political contests of the last few years were of a most peculiar character. The elements entering into them, were different from those previously known. We wish not now to revive any of the excitements or heart-burnings of the past—past, we trust forever; but we presume that no one will differ from us when we say that the inception, growth and progress of the secret organization, generally known as the Know Nothing Order, marked a new and startling era in our political history, an era which will long be remembered for the personal bitterness infused into what had formerly been, and which always should be, mere contests of opinion. Looking now over the field, an effort of the mind is required to enable us to realize the scenes of a few brief seasons ago, to understand the tone assumed by the organs of the "invincible and invisible" Sam—to believe that men could have bound themselves by secret ties in a free country, and hidden up their course, in an age of publicity and free expression of opinion. That storm has passed. It has passed like a dream. It has gone down almost as suddenly as it arose, but it has not been forgotten. Its fearful excitements and resulting bitterness have left their effects among our people. Not soon again will they allow themselves to be so worked upon and worked up.

But again, other elements of excitement entered into the contest. The division of sections combined with the antagonisms created between races and creeds. The sensitive consciences at the North, that took offence at the political equality of Catholics or naturalized citizens, also felt prompted to "let the Union slide" rather than permit slaveholders to enjoy the rights guaranteed by the constitution. The various forms of fanaticism united at the North, and the triumphs hailed as "Know Nothing" victories, proved to be Abolitionist conquests. "The Order," as a rule, went for Fremont throughout all the Northern States. The Presidential campaign approached, progressed, ended, under such auspices and influences. Northern pulpits thundered politics. Peddlers tramped the South with horribly illustrated books about the Pope, the devil, and the Foreigners. The South, with a single exception, rallied to the Democracy, but not without a severe struggle. The best interests of the country were felt to be at stake, and prejudices were conquered.

Look at the elements tending to bitterness and excitement. Exclusions because of birth or creed—attacks upon sections because of institutions—the pulpits turned into a rostrum or a stump—the rostrum or stump turned into a pulpit. The political meeting became a convulsion—the convulsion became a political meeting—section arrayed against section, church against church, man against man; few, if any, disturbing elements were wanting. What wonder then, if after years of turmoil under such circumstances, if after the passage of a crisis which caused the nation to hold its breath, men should be averse to excitement without cause, and hard to rouse even with cause. The bow cannot always be bent—the muscle cannot always be strung.

The country breathed fuller and freer, after the result of the last Northern election became known. Objections have been made, and were made, distrust entertained, but, in the main, the country was satisfied. Tired of harassment, apprehension and fuss, the public mind rested with a feeling of security, and we may be certain that it will not lightly permit that feeling to be disturbed.

The elections throughout, for Congress, etc., are but the sequel to the great settlement, and will generally be decided in accordance with the principles then triumphant. The people will not half do their work. Having placed a Democratic President in office, they will also place him in power—not leave him in a minority in the halls of the national legislature.

The clouds that have floated over the political heavens are not of sufficient weight or permanence to darken the day or hide the sun. A few wrong and indiscreet expressions of Gov. Walker will not condemn the administration of President Buchanan, who does not sanction the indiscretion, although he waits for the more substantial evidence of acts before pursuing any course towards one in whose fidelity he has, or thinks he has, substantial reasons for reposing confidence.

Such is the state of things. Such are the causes which have produced the present quietude, a quietude which has this additional justification and guarantee:—Strongly as Democrats are attached to their party—sincerely as they desire that harmony upon which its strength must depend, the Democratic press of the South has shown that it will neither be silent itself nor be silenced by others when any attack, direct or indirect is made upon the principles for which it has contended, or when anything is done subversive of those principles; and thus, when the impetuosity of certain expressions in Mr. Walker's inaugural address became known, that impetuosity was exposed and rebuked without backwardness or reserve. The Democracy will always be a check upon men in office.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Last night some parties sawed portions of the frame-work of a house now being put up on the North-west corner of the old Poor House Lot, for Mr. J. C. Heyer, and also knocked out the pillars upon which the house stood, after which it would appear that a rope was fastened to the frame and it dragged out of all shape. Mr. Heyer offers a reward of \$200 for the detection of the perpetrators of this outrage.

Daily Journal of 27th inst.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday.

**Town Meeting Yesterday.**  
Pursuant to the call of the Mayor, a very large assemblage of the citizens of the town met at the Court House yesterday afternoon for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion with reference to what was characterized as an outrage unprecedented in this community. The outrage referred to, was the pulling down or injuring of a house in course of erection in the North Eastern part of the Town, on the night of the 27th inst. The official report of the proceedings of the meeting will be found elsewhere in our columns.

It may be said that all questions have two sides.—To this rule we must take exception, when the question is whether the law of the land or the unrestrained passions of individuals shall prevail. To this, there can be but one side, and this we conceive was the whole matter before the meeting. Was the law violated? Was it violated under circumstances which indicated, not a temporary and isolated aberration but a combined movement, with a motive apparently avowed? Did the meeting and does the community sympathize with such violations of law? Without a dissenting voice the meeting expressed its indignation against such movements.

By whom the outrage in question was committed, we do not know, and not knowing, we can make no charge. We desire to make none. We would fain believe that those immediately concerned were the only persons really chargeable. With their private griefs, if they have any, we have no disposition to interfere; but this, we do know, that all history shows that evil and nothing but evil has resulted and must continue to result from all attempts at coercion in matters of trade, business, employments, or contracts. We say this in sober seriousness. If there be wrongs under which any number of our fellow-citizens labor, for which a legal and constitutional remedy is sought, we bid them God speed in their efforts to obtain it. If they seek any other remedy they must fail and they must deserve to fail. The banding of any portion as a class, against all other classes must work evil. In our country of equality there ought to be no classes nor distinctions of classes.

It is complained, we believe, that negroes do certain work to the exclusion of white men. Now, this may be so. A, B, or C, has a negro, and he employs him in the manner which he deems most conducive to his interest, and from which he can realize the largest amount of profit. But it is said further, that slaves take contracts. The law is open, and its remedies available and ample. There is a suitable penalty provided.

But let us look at this thing a little. The great difficulty and cause of complaint is that white men cannot get employment, and that they and their families suffer. Would that it were otherwise. But suppose that a white contractor engaged to build a house or houses for, say ten thousand dollars. Does he employ white men? Not at all. We know what we say, for we have noticed such things, and had some trifling experience ourselves. We much prefer to do our business with white men, and have never hired a negro, except through the intervention of a white contractor, but nevertheless the work has all been done by negro labor. We ask any of our people to look at any building going on, and they will see that such is the case.

Now, we like to see the thing presented fairly all around, without any preference of persons. Suppose Mr. Blank wants a house built. He goes to Mr. Dash, contractor, and agrees with him for the building of it. What does Mr. Dash do? Does he employ only white mechanics, or does he not, on the contrary, employ negroes? Everybody knows that he employs negroes wherever he can get them cheaper, and if Mr. Blank, who contracted with him for the building of the house, were to interfere, he would be very apt to tell him to mind his own business and not interfere with his. Is it the white man who contracts any more a white man than the white man who works with his own hands? We suppose no one will presume to assert that he is, yet he thinks it all right to employ negroes in place of white men to do the work; yet, if Mr. Blank were to choose to contract with a negro in preference to him, it would be all wrong. It is a plain matter for common sense. There is no use in making fish of one white citizen and flesh of another. Nobody interferes with the contractor to hire whom he pleases to do his work. Other people in the community have the same right to hire whom they please to do theirs, and, surely, the example is set them every day.

This thing of contracts is the smallest and most insignificant thing in the world, and the talk made about it is the most inconsistent. The man who wants to build a house, has just as good a right to hire the men himself, as to get somebody else to do it for him, and that is about what it amounts to in the long run. We might talk about contracts till doomsday, but it would not touch the matter of who would really do the work, nor would it affect the number of white men really employed.

Of course our remarks in this connection are purely general in their character, and have reference simply to what every body knows to be common talk. We have not, to our knowledge heard a word from any contractor, one way or the other. None of them, we take it for granted, would sanction a resort to lawless violence.

We would like to see every white man in town profitably occupied. We employ none others ourselves, and we pay them the highest current rates. But in looking at these questions, we must take them as they are, free from any outside flummery.—The issue now made affects not the question at all. Practically, it amounts to just nothing, as every man's common sense must see at once. One thing more. While negroes are property, and until abolitionism prevails, they will be property, their owners will employ them like other property, in the manner which may appear to them most profitable, and any effort by combination or otherwise, to interfere with the relation of master and servant, must weaken the institution of slavery and accelerate the ruin of all.

We would combat mistaken views—we would endeavour to place things on a proper footing. We would reason with all parties interested—we would denounce none. To be mistaken, is not to be criminal. To lead others into error is criminal, and it is scarcely less so, to refrain from the expression of correct views, when the occasion calls for them.

If there be, as is supposed, and was stated at the meeting, not positively, but inferentially—if there be a mechanics' or workmen's association, and it numbers hundreds of men as is also said, it is essential that a fair understanding be arrived at, and that no false impressions of its aims and objects and modes of operation should exist in the community. It is due to the association itself, as well as to the public at large. If that association numbers, as is said it does, three hundred men, it is due to all its members that no false impressions should exist, and no groundless imputations should be cast upon it or its members. The association, or those connected with it, can alone properly attend to this matter. No one outside of its ranks can. We are free to say that a body of three hundred of the citizens of Wilmington must contain many, very many, good and true men—men who, if mistaken, are honest in their mistake. We are free to say that we cannot believe

that a body numbering three hundred of the citizens of Wilmington could be brought to authorize or sanction such a deed of lawless violence as that which occurred on the night of the 27th inst; no speaker of the meeting of yesterday, the 29th inst., said or asserted any such thing. They, or some of them, did say, that, in every crowd, where the matter became the topic of conversation, and that was in every place where men happened to meet, allusion was made to the society or association in that connection. It was due to the association, to the class of men thus pointed at, that the matter should be sifted and the imputation removed from innocent men. This we understood to be the substance of Mr. Smith's remarks, who denounced the illegal act in no measured terms.

But we fear that there is a spirit of mischief abroad, leading to the commission of such acts, not as the ebullitions of passion, but as the result of calculation, with the view of accomplishing a certain object. We had almost said cool calculations, but such things cannot be the offspring of really cool calculation. No good man coolly violates the laws of his country. He may be carried off by passion or prejudice.

This morning we received through the post office the following anonymous communication. Although the publication of such is opposed to our rule, we insert it here in illustration of our remarks. We may add that it is printed precisely as written, even to the punctuation, from which it will appear that it comes from some one whose opportunities ought to have taught him more correct views, looking at the matter merely in the light of expediency:—

Mr. J. C. Heyer, or Mr. Anybody else, will give their work to a set of negroes, in preference to white mechanics, (the white mechanics) are justifiable in demolishing that work. Negroes should be prohibited from working as white mechanics whatever; and the white mechanics act, and it is most sincerely to be wished, that their recent display may produce the desired effect.

**MECHANICS' FRIEND.**  
Now, fellow working men, for if any of you work harder than we do, we have yet to find it out, permit us to say that all this is not simply wrong in principle, but equally so in practice. In all honesty and sincerity, let us say that this thing won't do, and can't do. Waiving the whole question about the employment of any class of labor, or at least waiving the discussion of that question for the present, the attempt to accomplish any object by illegal means, by violence and conspiracy, must fail. It has never succeeded—never. This is the experience of all men in all ages, climes and countries. Neither can any "desired effect" be here, in North Carolina, produced by intimidation. It is all a mistake.

It is the boast of this free country that the road to advancement and the right to acquire property is open to all. That neither wealth nor poverty are inherited as unchangeable conditions. The wealthiest man in the United States are, with few exceptions, the architects of their own fortunes. This is the result of perfect freedom of action—freedom in choosing an occupation—freedom in pursuing it—freedom in acquiring and employing property to the best advantage. All talk of peculiar protection to any particular class is an exploded idea—all laws for such purposes are nothing more nor less than impediments to trade, trammels upon commerce, restrictions upon individual freedom of person or property.

Let us put a case and ask a question. Suppose a working mechanic becomes, by in lusty and economy or by inheritance, or by any other fair means, the owner of negro property, what does he do? If he carries on business as an employer and contractor, he is just as sure to employ his negroes in doing the work as he is to have it done. We appeal to the common sense and experience of every reader, if this is not the invariable rule. This is precisely what mechanics do themselves. They surely need not be surprised if others do the same. Working mechanics, becoming employer and the owners of negroes, employ them in mechanical pursuits. Other owners of negro property stand on the same basis.

A good deal is said about the difficulties under which mechanics labor in Wilmington. If the introduction of negro labor into mechanical pursuits has been the cause of these difficulties, they are at least as much to blame as any other class or calling in the community, and more so. But we would present another side of the question, and make a statement in which we feel confident of being corroborated. Much complaint is made of the high rates of rent prevailing in Wilmington. Rents are high, and yet for all that, we do not recollect a time since our residence in Wilmington, when a property owner could have a dwelling-house or houses built thereon that he could rent and realize six per cent on the investment, after paying taxes, insurance, repair, etc. We appeal to any one who has tried it. Why it is we do not pretend to say, but we do know that building in Wilmington is at least twenty-five per cent higher than it is in Washington, Newbern or Tarboro; and also, that these high rates seriously interfere with the growth of the Town.

This is a matter to be looked at calmly, thoughtfully, legally. It is a matter in which we all have a common interest, slaveholders and non-slaveholders, those who work at one occupation or at another, for we all work. If people who have no legal right to take contracts, do take them, the law is open. Let it be enforced without fear or favour. Let that matter be ferreted out, and put a stop to. We live under a government of laws—not of mob violence. Defiance of the law is a blow at the sovereignty of the State, an injury to every citizen of North Carolina. It won't do.

We have spoken plainly, we trust reasonably.—Some of our remarks may be unpalatable to some, but are they not true? Are we not one people, and ought we not to reason together plainly?

P. S.—A dollar bill accompanied the communication signed "Mechanics' Friend." We will hand it over to the Mount Vernon Fund.

We have before us No. 1, Vol. 1, of the Teumessh Note Book, Samuel G. Reid, Editor and Proprietor, published at Teumessh, Kansas Territory, and dated July 16th. It says little or nothing about the matters so much discussed outside of the Territory—merely mentions Gov. Walker once in connection with the disturbances at Lawrence, saying that he has doubtless taken the necessary steps to maintain the law.

It notices the assembling of the Democratic Convention at Leecompton, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Territorial Delegate in Congress. The choice of the Convention fell upon Gov. Ransom, formerly of Michigan. The Note Book says that the nominee "is in favour of the organic law of this Territory and the Territorial Government springing from it. He will use his influence to have Kansas admitted into the Union, with or without slavery as her lawful citizens may express their will at the polls. This is the issue in the coming election, and the one upon which we give him our support."

We make some note of the price of living as indicated by the Teumessh Price Current. Flour \$6 a \$6 50 per hundred; Wheat and corn \$2 00 a bushel—corn meal \$2 25; Fresh Butter 25 cts. per lb.; Sugar 16 to 20 cts. per lb.; Beef 8 to 12 cts.

**One of the queerest affairs of these latter days, is a late fracas in Louisville between George D. Prentice, Editor of the Louisville Journal, and R. T. Durrett, of the Courier of the same place. Prentice, it seems took offence at some publication in the Courier, and demanded of Durrett, the name of the author. Durrett replied that he had not yet assumed the editorship of the Courier, and that therefore Prentice had no right to ask him such a question.—Prentice replied calling Durrett a coward, and the last note from Prentice which was entrusted to Capt. Miller, who had not an opportunity of delivering it, was as follows:—**

**R. T. DURRETT, Esq.—Sir:** From your department this afternoon, I have no doubt you are a coward. I hope you are not, but my hope is small. If you are a man, meet me at half past four this evening at the corner of Third and Jefferson.

**Yours, &c.,** GEO. D. PRENTICE.  
July 21, 1887.  
What renders this invitation to a street fight so strange, is that Prentice has over and over refused satisfaction to those whom he has grossly abused, setting up the plea that he was opposed to duelling.

But at any rate, accidentally or otherwise Prentice and Durrett met in the street and commenced fring pistols at each other, to the great risk of innocent persons. In deed one gentleman who had nothing to do with the affair, got shot in the ankle.

After this, Durrett challenged Prentice, who again stated that he was opposed to duelling. Surely any sort of a duel is better than such a street fight as Prentice seems to have sought.

**ORIGINAL TOPICS—"The Power of the Press," and the "Great Eastern."** They figure as the captions for articles, editorial or otherwise, in half our exchanges this morning. The only Great Eastern we ever saw was a man from the State of Maine, who measured six feet and a half, without boots.—The power of the press is chiefly exhibited in using up those connected therewith.

**The Fayetteville Observer** says that on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 21st inst., Hon. Warren Winslow addressed the people of Richmond County at Rockingham, and was replied to by Hon. Alfred Dockery. Is the old General a candidate? The crops in Richmond are said to be remarkably fine.

**The Crops and the Rain.**  
We fear some considerable injury to the corn crops of this section, from the excessive rains with which we have been visited during the last few weeks. We hear a good deal of complaint from portions of New Hanover, Duplin and Onslow.

It will be seen by the foreign news, that the mutiny in British India has continued to spread. It is a serious affair, and there will be a terrible retribution. The loss will amount to millions of money and thousands of lives. For once the Ministry seem to have acted with some energy in sending out Sir Colin Campbell, instead of some high-titled noncompe.

**Mr. Clingman and Distribution.**  
Hon. T. L. Clingman has written a letter to the Editors of the Raleigh Standard contradicting the report that he had come out in favor of the Distribution of the Public Lands or their Proceeds. On the contrary he is directly opposed to such policy.

**SALES OF WHEAT.**—The Greensboro' Patriot and Flag notices the sale of Wheat in that place, on Wednesday of last week. One hundred bushels to be delivered this week, were bid off at \$1 15, and one hundred bushels at \$1 16, six months credit.

Spain seems inclined to back out of her projected expedition against Mexico. Fact is, Spain hasn't got the funds, and had better make a virtue of necessity. She can't afford the amusement.

The people of Havana are occupied with the idea of a Telegraph from that city to Key West, thence through Florida, and Georgia to Savannah. The distance under water would not be very great.

A new Post Office has been established at Newton Grove, New Hanover County, by the name of Doctors Creek. John T. Newton, P. M.

The prospects of the Crops in England are remarkably fine. They are also good all over the continent of Europe.

**VERDANCY.**—The earth is quite green just now, after the rain and so much of it.

**Meeting of Citizens.**  
Pursuant to a call of his Honor O. G. Parsley, the Mayor of the Town of Wilmington, a large portion of the citizens of the town met at the Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the outrageous act of lawless persons, by pulling down and destroying the house of a peaceful citizen of the town on the night of the 27th inst. The meeting was called to order by calling O. G. Parsley to the chair and requesting Saml. R. Bunting to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, who was addressed by several gentlemen, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

**Resolved.** That we have heard with great indignation of the gross violation of the law, on the 27th inst., by a combination of men, who have used deadly weapons for the purpose of taking into consideration the outrageous act of lawless persons, by pulling down and destroying the house of a peaceful citizen of the town on the night of the 27th inst. The meeting was called to order by calling O. G. Parsley to the chair and requesting Saml. R. Bunting to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, who was addressed by several gentlemen, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

**Resolved.** That the Mayor at any time shall need our services to prevent the recurrence of a similar outrage, we will heartily sustain him even at the hazard of our lives.

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**O. G. PARSELEY, Chairman.**  
SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Secretary.

**Town Meeting.**  
Pursuant to a call by the Mayor of Police a large number of the citizens of Goldsboro, assembled in the Court House on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst.

On motion of J. T. Holloway, Esq., James W. Lancaster was called to the Chair, and James H. Everitt and Dr. Benjamin Sims were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration certain inflammatory notices that were posted around town, which were calculated to excite either in person or in property, any person or persons who may be suspected of complicity in this unfortunate occurrence have been allowed to.

Resolved, That this meeting highly disapproves of all inflammatory notices calculated to alarm any portion of our citizens, either on account of their personal safety or the security of their property.

Resolved, That this meeting regards our naturalized citizens as entitled to the same rights and privileges we enjoy—entitled to the fullest protection of the law, and like all other citizens liable to be punished for its violation only when judicially ascertained.

On motion, the resolutions were read and passed, and adjourned sine die.

**JAS. W. LANCASTER, Chairman.**  
SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Secretary.

**Tribune of Glasgow.** A meeting of the Trustees, formalists and Almani of the University of North Carolina, was held in the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the 29th of July, 1887.

On motion, Dr. Thomas H. Wright was called to the chair, and John D. Taylor requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained in a few feeling and appropriate remarks by George Davis, Esq., who also moved the appointment of a committee of three to draw up suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon George Davis, Esq., Rev. Dr. C. F. Deane and El W. Hall, Esq., were appointed by the chair.

The Committee, through their chairman, Dr. Deane, submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

**Resolved.** That the whole State of North Carolina has recently been called to mourn the sudden and violent close of the life of Rev. Eliza Mitchell, D. D., Senior Professor in the University, and whose no other section of the State can probably furnish a larger proportionate number of those who have enjoyed the acquaintance of the eminent deceased, therefore,

**Resolved.** That the Trustees and former students and alumni of the University of North Carolina, and the friends of science and literature, assembled in Wilmington, do solemnly sympathize with the general grief which his death has spread over the country; that his great abilities, vast acquirements, and indomitable industry, while they enabled him to present in a model to the young men of the land, did much towards the elevation of the University of our State to that lofty position which it maintains among the very first institutions of learning in America; that his contributions to general science have given him a respectable place among the most learned, and his special devotion to the development of all the physical resources of North Carolina has laid the State under obligations which the gratitude of many a generation will scarcely allow to cancel.

**Resolved.** That the Faculty of the University of North Carolina, and our comrades with them at the great social and official breach made in their ranks by this recent disappearance of their beloved friend, do hereby express their sincere sympathy with the bereaved family.

**Resolved.** That these proceedings be published in all the papers in Wilmington.

Dr. Deane, after offering the resolutions, paid an eloquent and touching tribute to the memory of Dr. Mitchell, testifying from his intimate association with him as a colleague, friend and neighbor; to his many generous traits of character and kindness and benevolence of heart.

On motion of Jas. C. Smith, Esq., the meeting then adjourned.

**THOS. H. WRIGHT, Chairman.**  
JOHN D. TAYLOR, Secretary.

**REBROKEN P. O., N. C., July 28, 1887.**  
Editors Wilmington Journal.—Sirs: The following note, addressed to the Editor of this office, (in the wrapper of a bundle of Weekly Journals of the 17th inst., directed, I believe, to Westbrooks P. O., is copied verbatim from the P. M. at Robinson's P. O. please forward it in the Bladen mail, as the subscribers complain at not receiving it on Saturday.

Now it is understood, and rather strange, that, in almost every instance of irregularity of circulation of mail matter that has occurred from Wilmington to Westbrooks', and beyond, the fault is laid upon the P. M. who has been censured for a course of dereliction of duty of other Postmasters and "officials," who should have borne the blame.

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# THE ASIA MAILS.

A Remarkable Murder Trial in Glasgow, Scotland.—The Young Lady who Poisoned her Lover.—Her Acquittal.—Affairs in Europe, &c.

Our files to the 11th inst., by the Asia at New York, furnish the following additional extracts:—**Glasgow Murders.** The domestic event of the week which had excited the most engrossing interest, was the trial of Madeline Smith, of Edinburgh, for the murder of her lover at Glasgow, one Pierre Rnile L'Angelier. This extraordinary investigation extended over nine days, and the British public on both sides of the Tweed followed the inquiry with breathless attention from the commencement to the close. The outline of the case, which became known in the spring of the year, revealed the fact that a lady of education, of good family and excellent prospects in life, handsome, accomplished, and extremely young, was charged with murdering her lover by means of poison, in order to marry another. Her grandfather was one of the most respected of the nobles in British Empire, and his plans for the new House of Parliament were adjudged second to those of the successful competitor, Sir Chas. Barry. The Scotsman, after giving the charge of the Lord Justice Clerk to the jury, says:

The jury retired about ten minutes after one o'clock, immediately after which the audience in court fell into keen excitement and discussion. Two minutes past one, the jury bell rang, and they entered the box three minutes afterward. The prisoner still gave no symptoms of emotion.

The Lord Justice Clerk intimated that it must be understood that there must be no expression of feeling by the audience, whatever the verdict.

The names of the jury having been called, Mr. Moffat, of the high school, was announced as chancellor, and read the verdict as follows:

"In regard to the first count, the jury, by a majority, find a verdict of not guilty."

"In regard to the second count, the jury find, by a majority, a verdict of not proven."

The Scotsman says: Instantly on the announcement of these last words a vehement burst of cheering came from the audience, especially from the galleries, which was again and again renewed with increasing loudness, in spite of the efforts of the Judges and the officers of the court to quell the excitement produced outside the court when the verdict became known was immense.

Whilst the chancellor was reading the verdict the prisoner gazed at the jury steadily, but with no signs of agitation, and when the verdict of "not proven" on the third charge was pronounced her head slightly fell, her face broke into a bright but somewhat agitated smile, and her hands were again grasped by the agent (Mr. Rankin) on one side and the other.

Months passed,







